

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE political atmosphere is less agitated, through the absorption of attention by the feverish condition of the commercial world. Also there is a growing conviction that nothing of importance can be accomplished in the interest of any Republican candidate until the Convention meets. The sole exception to this is the continuance of the business men's movement in the interests of Mr. ARTHUR in New York. It is rather an unfortunate time for the business men of New York to put themselves forward as distinguished for foresight and sagacity above their fellow-citizens generally and therefore entitled to take the lead. Several of the original signers of the call for the meeting, which was held in Cooper Institute, have failed since that call was published; and the condition of the money market in that city is such as to suggest that it is by no means the focus of the practical wisdom of this country. The meeting itself was much more in the hands of the politicians than of the business part of the community, and its critics made some capital by bracketing together the political "strikers and heelers" with the commercial respectables who were associated in its management.

Of the two chief bodies of Republican partisans, the friends of Mr. ARTHUR are much more confident than those of Mr. BLAINE. Mr. ARTHUR's following is made up of material which is much less likely to go to pieces, than is the more miscellaneous body which shouts for Mr. BLAINE. Of the two men it is the President who is the danger at the present moment; and behind the President stands the danger of a "dark horse" chosen in the stalwart interest by a sudden combination between his following and some smaller body.

THE Anti-Monopoly party have held their national convention, and have nominated Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER as their candidate for the presidency of the United States. The convention was an exceedingly pie-bald gathering. A minority were honest and earnest enthusiasts, who regard the great corporations as the chief danger of the republic, and who have come to despair of getting the regular parties to adopt legislation for their restraint. Another element was made up from Mr. BUTLER's personal following sent on from Massachusetts. This seemed to have the convention in its own hands. It elected the officials, dictated the platform, and gave the cue to the crowd of local representatives, who seemed to be ready to shout for which ever leader should prove the most aggressive. The nomination of Mr. BUTLER was carried simply on the ground that the Democrats might be induced to accept him as their candidate. That he was in any sense a representative of the principles which the Anti-Monopoly movement embodies, could not be maintained. This young party seemed to adopt the principle, "anything to win." Anti-monopoly in itself is a very respectable principle, and its friends have done some good service in the matter of forcing the passage of state laws for the regulation and control of railroad business. But Anti-Monopoly with General BUTLER as its hero and ideal is a good deal below the level of the respectable.

THE financial trouble, which has prostrated a few banks and several private firms in New York, and has carried down a number of institutions in some of the smaller cities, seems to have run its course. All the indications are that New York is to be the only important centre of business that is to feel its effects seriously. In our own city not a single firm or bank has suspended payment, nor is there any expectation of trouble. In Boston one firm has failed; in the other large cities none whatever.

That the cause of the trouble is to be traced simply to gambling in stocks and merchandise, is the general opinion. It is not one of those distressing crises, which result from a collapse of the credit money used in the discharge of business, and which cause a frightful stringency of the money market. Mr. FOLGER seems to have assumed that every crisis must have this character. He hastens to assure Wall Street that he would come to its relief by calling in a quantity of redeemable bonds, although, as the government report shows, there are ten million dollars

payable for bonds already called in, but which their owners did not think it worth while to ask for. Neither is the present crisis due to over-production on any large scale, unless it be the over-production of wheat. Our failure to sell our surplus crop in Europe this year, cannot but have produced far reaching embarrassments to a great multitude of persons. This must have prepared the way for the recent collapse. But the fact that none of the failures are of firms engaged in a strictly legitimate trade in wheat is enough to show that even this embarrassment might have been surmounted, had not great sums been staked upon the future prices of this and other forms of merchandise.

THE more the failure of the firm of GRANT & WARD is brought into the light, the worse it is found to be. It is evident that the other partners trusted Mr. FERDINAND WARD implicitly, that they asked no questions so long as he kept paying enormous dividends out of fresh deposits, that his financial methods were dishonest to the last degree, and that he kept hardly any record of the most important transactions. It is said that General GRANT will lose his entire fortune; and in truth he loses what should be worth more to him than the largest fortune. He has forfeited the confidence of his countrymen in his good sense and his sensitiveness as to the use of his name.

When that remarkable bank which was managed and patronized by certain women of Boston, and which promised five per cent. a month on deposits, came to speedy grief a few years ago, it was said that women evidently had no head for business. But this New York firm has been going on for four years, paying or at least promising as high as twenty per cent. a month, and its manager acquired the reputation of a rising and shrewd financier. When any doubt was suggested, it was only necessary to hint at its favorable relation to government contracts, and the hard-headed dealers in stocks and bonds were ready to believe that it possessed exclusive access to a very Golconda at Washington. This is one of the many instances in which the cynical estimate of the governmental methods of the country has proved not only delusive but extremely costly to those who entertained it. And it is this element which has determined to make Mr. ARTHUR president for another four years.

To prevent such collapses as have occurred in the case of a few of the national banks, it is proposed to make serious alterations in the laws which regulate the action of the Controller and limit that of the managers of the banks. In several instances in which the statute now vests a certain discretion in the Controller, it is proposed to require his interference peremptorily. To this there are two objections which appear on the very surface. The first is that if he *must* do all those things which he at present *may* do, he will need a much larger force of subordinates to exercise the supervision required of him, and will be much less certain as to their honesty and efficiency. The increase of the quantity of the work done by his bureau, can only be at the expense of its quality. The second is that government inspection never was intended to secure to stockholders the degree of security which is given the public as holders of bank notes. Bank notes pass into the hands of multitudes who have no knowledge of banking, and none of the reserves and safeguards required to prevent losses. In their case the government is warranted in doing the utmost to protect them, because they can not protect themselves. The case is different with those who become stockholders or depositors. They as a rule have some acquaintance with business methods and risks. In the main they are business men themselves. They ought to be able to exercise supervision enough over banks in which they have risked their money, to be able to guard against such catastrophes as have occurred. The government can but serve them to a limited extent in the matter of supervision; and it were better to abolish its supervision entirely, if they are going to rely upon it as all-sufficient.

Another proposal is to forbid the president and directors of a bank to become dealers in stocks, except in purchases for investment. This would have the effect of excluding from these positions a large number

of persons whose service in them is desirable. No one would be willing to accept such a place under such restrictions, unless no other were open to him. Even men who never bought or sold for any speculative purpose, would not care to be placed in a position which would require them to prove that every purchase was for investment. As a consequence it is not unlikely that a very inferior class of men would be entrusted with the management of the banks. Or else those who did assume the trust would evade the new law, as they now evade the law which forbids the over-certification of checks.

BUSINESS in Congress does not move faster with the approach of warm weather, for another week has elapsed without final action on any measure of importance, except two minor bills in the House. In one instance the House was obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum, a considerable number of its members having gone upon an excursion to the battlefields of Virginia. It is the general expectation that Congress will adjourn early in June, after doing little more than pass the appropriation bills.

The House has done well to pass the bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Alaska. It does little more than give the country a territorial court of justice, and enact a code of laws—that of Oregon—for its government. This of itself will diminish if not remove the disgrace we have incurred by our neglect of the 60,000 natives of the territory, from which we draw a revenue ample enough to cover the cost of a respectable government. We observe that the Indian appropriation bill, as it comes from the Senate, contains an appropriation of \$25,000 for Indian schools in Alaska. This sum is not sufficient to carry on the work done by the Russian government, but as a supplement to the agencies established by two of our American churches, it may meet the needs of the case.

In view of the fact that this Congress seems unwilling to appropriate the money we actually owe to the Indians of the West, it is well to notice that at several agencies these wards of the nation are dying of slow starvation. They have been driven from the fertile to the barren soils; the game has been killed off with the help of white sportsmen, frequently of Englishmen; in one reservation alone fourteen hundred Indians are starving to death, and the commanding officer at that post, after pleading in vain for additional rations, recommended "that a Gatling gun be sent to compel them to starve peaceably." For this body of Indians the present appropriation bill votes seventy-one cents a head.

IT is announced that Mr. DORSHEIMER and his free trade associates have in preparation an address to the Democratic party, in which they attempt to vindicate the policy of the Morrison tariff bill and its supporters. Of course Mr. Randall and his associates, who helped to defeat the bill, will not escape criticism. It seems to be the view of gentlemen like Mr. DORSHEIMER and Mr. WATTERSON that the constituencies of these Democratic protectionists only need to be told that their members are not sound Democrats. It is assumed that those constituencies will take pains to elect free traders instead. If, however, these gentlemen will take a look at the make-up of those constituencies, they will discover that no free trader could be elected to Congress from those districts. If free traders are nominated by the Democracy in those and some other districts, including several in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, then Republicans will be chosen instead. Mr. RANDALL and his following have no reason to fear any amount of denunciation from the leaders of the majority in their own party. Rather those leaders have every reason to expect that their following in the House will be a much slimmer one after the next election.

In three states Democratic conventions have expressed their opinion on the tariff since the Morrison bill was defeated. Two of them have not a word to say in praise of that bill or in denunciation of its enemies. In the state of New Jersey the utterance is such as to show that the Democratic leaders do not court a collision with the great manufacturing interests of that commonwealth. New Hampshire expresses its sympathy for the supporters of the Morrison bill. In Virginia, from which some action was expected approving of free trade, the Convention adopted Mr. RANDALL's programme throughout. It demanded the entire abolition of the internal revenue as the best means of reducing taxation, and it supplemented this with the neat ambiguity of the Ohio platform. It is no secret that the free traders in the House have been greatly disappointed by this failure of the Democrats of Virginia to come to their support.

The truth is that the Democratic politicians throughout the country, with the exception of Mr. HENRY WATTERSON, have no relish for the policy which has sundered their party into hostile factions, and has diminished if not destroyed their prospects of success next November.

IN the House of Representatives the bankruptcy bill passed by the Senate is certain to encounter the opposition of a strong minority, who may effect its defeat by delays. They have refused it the two-thirds vote needed to secure immediate consideration, thus sending it to near the foot of the docket. This is not surprising. In many parts of the country there is a marked dislike to national legislation on this subject. While commerce connects the people of all our states in business relations, there still lingers a large amount of local jealousy from the old period in which the people of every state regarded themselves as a sovereign community. This is supplemented by an unwillingness on the part of the people of the poorer states to come under the operation of a national law in the adjustment of their obligations to creditors in the richer. Even those who have no intention of dealing otherwise than honestly with their creditors, are yet inclined to think that they need the protection of state laws passed with a special view to their defence, and especially adapted to their local circumstances. It is the growth of mutual confidence and the tightening of commercial ties between the states which will put an end to such feelings as these.

ON the same day a bill to reduce the duties on works of art to ten per cent. *ad valorem*, was subjected to the same treatment. Early in the session Mr. BELMONT, of New York, introduced a bill to abolish these duties entirely. The measure under consideration was reported by the Ways and Means Committee as a substitute. Mr. BELMONT moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, but he secured only fifty-two affirmative votes, while one hundred and seventy-nine were cast against it. The lines of division were quite different from those on which the MORRISON bill was defeated. Some Republicans, such as Mr. HISCOCK, of New York, voted in the affirmative. A great multitude of Democrats and free traders voted against it, on the grounds that it was the removal of a tax from a luxury imported only for the rich.

It is said that the Italian parliament will retaliate by imposing a corresponding duty on the export of pictures and statues by American artists from that country. As our tariff stands the works of our own artists come in free of duty. The export duty proposed would place them on exactly the same footing as the works of Italian artists. But, as our right to favor our own artists is indisputable, the result of such action probably would be to lead us to double the duty on Italian works of art. As a consequence our artists would betake themselves to German, French and English schools and museums; and the pictures of artists of those nationalities would command our market. If we may judge from the display at the Centennial Exhibition, we should lose nothing by ceasing to purchase from modern Italy.

THE House of Representatives so far shows a creditable unreadiness to decide contested election cases on partisan grounds. On Wednesday twenty-seven Democrats voted to substitute the minority for the majority report in the case of ENGLISH *vs.* PEELE for the Seventh Indiana district, and only an adjournment prevented a decision of the case in favor of Mr. PEELE, the sitting member, who is a Republican. Next to a speech by Mr. LONG of Massachusetts, in advocacy of Mr. PEELE's claims, one of the best was made by Mr. LORE, (Dem.,) of Delaware. When the vote was announced Mr. CONVERSE, who moved the defeat of Mr. MORRISON's tariff bill, had the indecency to denounce the twenty-seven as bolters from their party. Heretofore there has been at least a pretence of deciding these cases on judicial grounds. The committee of the last House seem to have excluded partisan considerations from their reports. In a majority of contested districts they gave the seat to the Democrat who was in possession. The present Committee has acted on a much lower level; and Mr. CONVERSE has the cynical frankness to avow his expectation that his associates of the majority will not be governed by any consideration of the justice or injustice involved in a case in which the Constitution has vested them with judicial functions! It was to escape from such judges as Mr. CONVERSE, and from such decisions as he desires, that the English people forced Parliament to abdicate this authority. Its abdication by Congress cannot be postponed much longer.

SENATOR CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, who has returned from Europe within a few days, announces that he will not go to the Chicago Convention, and does not intend to interfere in the canvass for a Presidential candidate. This is a prudent course, and is well chosen with reference to the effort which will be made for his re-election to the Senate. That his first choice, however, is Mr. ARTHUR, we presume is not a matter of doubt. The President has faithfully maintained Mr. CAMERON's political estate in Pennsylvania, during the latter's absence, and with Mr. BREWSTER'S aid has seen that the best was done for applicants bearing the machine mark.

As to the Senatorship, there need be no doubt, unless the people of Pennsylvania decide to "take a hand." Mr. CAMERON's friends have already done good work for him. In Lancaster County, the Republican candidates for the Legislature, named several weeks ago, are CAMERON men, and in Allegheny, where the nominations were made this week, they are reported to be all for Mr. HENRY W. OLIVER,—which means either himself or Mr. CAMERON, as the latter may prefer.

THE New York legislature adjourned on Friday week, after an eventful and by no means unfruitful session. The group of bills for the reform of government methods in New York City attracted most attention and occupied most time. Not all of them passed both branches. While civil service reform has been made obligatory upon the cities of the state, so far as appointments to inferior places is concerned, the attempt to create a bureau of elections in New York City, and thus to put a period to the corrupt "deals" between party chiefs, was defeated by a coalition of politicians on both sides of the Assembly. The changes in the City government are in the direction of bestowing greater power upon the Mayor in the matter of appointments, substituting salaries for fees, and preventing various abuses in the management of prisons and the auditing of accounts. A large sum has been voted to build new schoolhouses, and new parks have been provided for several parts of the city. There is to be a commission to examine the tenement houses. The wires of the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies are to be placed under ground before the first of November.

With reference to the state generally a constitutional amendment has been submitted to restrict the power of the cities to contract debts. The manufacture and sale of substitutes for butter have been forbidden. The teaching of physiology and hygiene has been enjoined upon the schools. The Governor has been authorized to appoint a commissioner to supervise the forests in the Adirondack region; but the law was passed too late to allow of his sending in a nomination before the senate adjourned, so that it will remain inoperative until next year. In the meantime the preservation of those forests remains in the charge of the Comptroller of the state. A bill to abolish finally imprisonment for debt,—an abuse which lingers only in this commonwealth,—failed to pass the Assembly through the opposition of the lawyers among its members.

THE strength of Senator HARRISON with the people of Indiana is very strongly shown by figures from the election of 1876, when, without his knowledge, and against his previously-expressed remonstrance, he was forced upon the Republican ticket for the Governorship, in consequence of Mr. ORTH'S withdrawal. The votes cast for him led every other name upon the whole ticket, though it was a strong one, by an average excess of nearly 2,000.

THE execution of two murderers at Ashland in Ohio has been the scene of a riot much more disgraceful though less disastrous than those of Cincinnati. There was no special ill-feeling toward either of these unhappy men. But the mob resented the introduction of the practice of conducting executions in the yard of the jail. They demanded that spectacle of a public hanging, which our forefathers regarded as giving color and zest to life. So they stormed around the gate of the prison, threw missiles at the militia on duty, and kept up such a noise that it was impossible to hear the last words of the condemned men. We know nothing of the antecedents or make-up of Ashland, but its people seem to retain a relish for the customs of the good old times.

THE certainty that some new arrangement must be made with Canada before the time arrives for the expiration of the fishery clauses in the Treaty of Washington, is said to have led the Canadian government to reopen once more the question of Reciprocity between the two

countries. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who has succeeded Sir ALEXANDER GALT as Canada's High Commissioner to England, visited Washington early in the present month. The principal object of his visit, however, was to discuss the adjustment of our perennial dispute about the fisheries; but incidentally to that, it is said the question of Reciprocity was brought up. It is hardly more than a month since Sir JOHN MACDONALD told the Canadian Parliament that it was useless to discuss such proposals, as the American people were opposed to Reciprocity, and as they never were less inclined to grant it than at present. In this statement Sir JOHN showed more of his characteristic sagacity than he did in authorizing Sir Charles Tupper to reopen the question. A twenty years' experience of that arrangement satisfied the people of the United States that it neither promoted our material interests nor tended to foster friendly feelings between the two countries. If, however, the Canadian authorities are ready to make a bolder and broader proposition,—if they will propose the complete abolition of all restrictions upon commerce between the two countries and the establishment of a common tariff on the Atlantic seaboard,—they will meet with a degree of assent and encouragement on our side of the border which is much in excess of any feeling in favor of Reciprocity.

THE British House of Commons has expressed its confidence in its neighbors by a vote of two hundred and twenty-one and twenty-two to eighty-four against the construction of a railroad tunnel under the British Channel. That such a tunnel could be constructed at any manageable cost, we do not believe. The evidence of impartial engineers is decisive against it. But the decision of the House grew out of the perennial apprehension of an invasion of England from the Continent. Continental countries have thousand of miles of common frontiers, and yet manage to maintain their existence. England dares not risk the existence of a single point of contact with the continent, except by that element on which her fleet gives her the preponderance. But if her command of the sea is sufficient to make her safe so long as the salt water lies beneath her and her neighbors to the South and East, it must follow that she would incur no risk through the separation of Ireland from her rule. The Irish channel and St. George's channel are broader and deeper than that which the Atlantic currents have chiselled out of between Dover and Calais. An independent Ireland would furnish her continental enemies with no additional facilities for an invasion of England.

THAT thirty-six Liberals abstained from voting against the resolution of censure on Mr. GLADSTONE'S Egyptian policy, and that six actually voted for that resolution, has given the Tories fresh confidence. Nothing but the fear of a general outburst of popular feeling, such as occurred fifty years ago, could have moved the House of Lords to pass Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill for the extension and equalization of the franchise. They now believe that Mr. GLADSTONE has lost his opportunity, that the country is against him, and that they may deal with his proposals in any fashion they prefer. Hence the resolution adopted at a meeting of the Tory peers, without a dissenting voice, for the rejection of the franchise bill when it comes up from the House of Commons.

Mr. GLADSTONE feels very keenly the turn in public opinion, and sees the possibility of his defeat in case of a dissolution. But he will not shrink from the responsibility of dissolving the House and appealing to the country. It is just possible that before that event occurs, the popular excitement over the Soudan will have died away, that Mr. GLADSTONE'S motives will be better appreciated, and that the whole energy of the nation will be concentrated on the question of equalizing the suffrage. In that case the House of Lords may make the discovery that a due regard for the maintenance of their privileges as hereditary legislators would have suggested a different course from that they have decided to adopt. Certainly a decidedly obstructive policy on the part of the peers will strengthen the hands of those who think the abolition of the House of Lords the reform next needed after the extension of the franchise and the redistribution of seats.

IN the debate on the Egyptian policy of the ministry, Lord HARTINGTON secured the votes of several hesitating Liberals by declaring that his associates accepted the responsibility for the safety of the garrison at Khartoum, as well as of General GORDON. In compliance with this pledge, plans are making for an expedition up the Nile Valley. It is to be at least 12,000 men in strength, and is to proceed from Suakin and not up the Nile Valley, which in its upper reaches is a country nearly as

desolate as the Sahara. Neither the Persian nor the Roman managed to penetrate this region with their armies; and the old Egyptian civilization maintained itself on the Upper Nile in their despite, until it was overwhelmed by the incoming flood of the Nubians. Even by the easier route the English expedition is not expected to be ready to start before the end of August.

The commissariat will be watched closely, for recent exposures show that the methods of the English army furnish no better safeguard against abuses than they did thirty years ago. The swindles perpetrated by contractors during the Crimean war, and exposed in Mr. RUSSELL's famous letters to *The Times*, find a parallel in those just detected in the supplies furnished the British army in Egypt. The British contractor seems to have thought that articles sent to so distant a point would not encounter much criticism, so he sent stones and fermenting hay to feed cavalry horses, as calmly as though "the heathen knew no difference." As a consequence the government, which had enough to carry already, is discredited by the discovery that its machinery proved unequal to the strain on it.

THE fact that Mr. PARNELL and the Home Rulers generally voted against Mr. GLADSTONE on the question of his Egyptian policy is proclaimed as to his discredit by his English and American critics. If it be so, the discredit belongs to his entire policy, and not merely to this fragment of it, which is quite in keeping with the rest. His rôle as an Irish leader is to weaken every English government at every critical moment, and to affect a shift of power from each party in turn to the other, until the English are thoroughly tired of seeing Irish representatives on the benches of the House of Commons. He must harrass every party, until they all are so weary of him and his associates that they will be glad to get rid of both. He has no more to fear or hope from the Tories than from the Liberals, unless it be a more thoroughly coercive government of Ireland, which would make the Irish people still more united in their detestation of English rule. At the last election his following in English cities voted against the Tory candidates, and thus contributed to swell Mr. GLADSTONE's majority. At the next they will vote against the Liberal candidate, and thus do their utmost to effect his defeat. On any supposition that involves the rightfulness of retaining Ireland in the Union, this policy would be immoral. On the supposition that she has determined to leave it and has the right to do so, it is quite justifiable.

GERMANY has adopted a law which provides for paying subsidies to lines of ocean steamships sailing under the German flag. Prussia was the first country of Europe to follow the example of England in abolishing her navigation laws. The result was a speedy and marked decline in her mercantile marine. Her ships could not compete with those of a nation, which has spent half a billion of dollars out of the national treasury in creating those steamship-lines, which give her merchants especial advantages in competing for the trade of the world. Two years ago France abandoned the notion that she could secure a merchant marine without cost to the nation, and offered heavy subsidies. Her success no doubt has been encouraging Germany to follow her example.

America alone, of the countries which have adopted the protective policy, excludes her shipping entirely from the benefits of that policy. A free trade contemporary, *The Current* of Chicago, suggests that we might do worse than follow the example of Mexico, which abates ten per cent. on the duties on goods imported in Mexican vessels.

Now that the French have settled their difficulty with China and Annam in the matter of Tonquin, the government of Madagascar shows a desire for the restoration of peace, and for the cessation of that bombardment of petty ports, which France dignifies by the name of War. The queen offers an indemnity of five million dollars for injuries, losses and expenses incurred by France or its citizens, on condition that the French abandon all claim to territory in the Island. As the very object of the war was the conquest of territory, and as France is now free to carry it forward more vigorously, there is but slight prospect that this offer will be accepted.

The best part of what France accomplished in the annexation of Tonquin seems likely to be lost through the demand of England that she shall be admitted to equal commercial privileges in the Chinese dominions and possessions. In ancient times, warfare and conquest was pursued chiefly as the means of getting your taxes paid in tribute from foreign countries. So modern war and conquest is pursued as a means

of getting your cottons and hardwares sold. Wars for trade make up the greater part of later English history, and France has been taking up the English policy in all her recent aggressions on the rights of weaker nations. It would take the cream off her success in Tonquin, if French merchants secured thereby no advantage over their English rivals.

OUR treaty with the nondescript organization called "The International Association," with regard to the Congo region, continues to excite unfavorable criticism in Europe. Even Germany, which was alleged to be friendly to the Association, finds fault with us for our recognition of it, if we may judge by the tone of the Berlin press. The friends of the Association evidently feel that some change must be made in its character, if it is to play the ambitious part they have proposed for it. Heretofore it has disclaimed the occupation of territory beyond its posts of observation and control. They now speak of organizing in the Congo valley "a free federal state," whose organ and representative the Association shall be. This would look like giving it a more tangible existence, but there would be more of the appearance than reality. A "free federal state" in Southern Africa, under control of an Association in Northern Europe would be quite as much an anomaly, as is an Association of subjects and citizens of various countries, claiming the diplomatic right to negotiate treaties with sovereign states.

[See "News Summary," page 110.]

#### WHAT WILL THE CONVENTION DO?

UPON the wisdom of the Republican Convention at Chicago much depends. The present balancing of parties in the United States is delicate; the mind of five thousand voters in a single State may produce a political revolution.

That which thus depends so imminently, and which is so important, is attached, now, to the choice of candidates, more than to the declaration of principles. The latter is already forecast by the party's own actions, proposals and declarations, but the former rests in the hands of the delegates who are about to assemble. If they dispose of it wisely, they will assure to the country that which they consider the guaranty of the public welfare,—the maintenance of Republican supremacy,—and if they settle it otherwise, they throw away their opportunity, reverse the policy of the government, and open a new page in the civil history of the country.

Let us consider the leading candidates. Let us speak of them with candor, and with justice. Mr. BLAINE's name may be taken as first upon the list. To many Republicans, faithful to their principles, and sincere in their hope for the future usefulness of their party, his nomination seems an ideal result. They err in this, beyond a doubt. They err because they do not see the whole field. They do not perceive, or they do not duly regard, that strong and deep opposition to Mr. BLAINE which exists, and which is conspicuous in the very places where the contest must be most doubtfully and closely waged. This opposition comes from men of widely differing sorts. If Mr. CURTIS represents it on one hand, Mr. CONKLING represents it on the other. It is not manifested by a single element, on a single account, but by various men, widely removed in their ordinary action, for various reasons. How good or bad these reasons are we do not need here to discuss; it is enough to know that the hostility which they occasion is deep and serious. This fact alone is fatal to Mr. BLAINE's candidacy. Whether he be the ideal which his fervid eulogists describe or not, he is not the candidate whom his party needs to-day, because he cannot command the highest measure of its strength. This is not a case where ninety per cent. of the Republican vote will serve, however surcharged with "enthusiasm" it may be; it is a case where the full one hundred per cent. is required. To fail in securing this is to fail entirely. A nomination which leaves a hostile element in the party is an empty honor.

Shall we, then, nominate Mr. ARTHUR? Emphatically not. The reasons against the candidacy of Mr. BLAINE are reasons which apply equally to that of his principal competitor. Mr. ARTHUR's case has already been decided in the election of the delegates. The Republican States have negatived the proposition of his name. The delegates who are for him are representatives of States that in any event will cast a Democratic majority. Such a popular decision is conclusive. Mr. ARTHUR's candidacy could have been wise only if it had been welcome, and welcome to the Republican States it certainly is not. The negative merits of his administration are appreciated; its avoidance of great errors

has received the party's thanks; and, realizing the difficulties that surrounded him, there has been a disposition to avoid close criticism of the things which he has unwisely done, or feebly left undone. But none the less, the verdict as to his continuance in office has been made up, and, in the composition of the Convention, has been expressed. To nominate Mr. ARTHUR, in the present state of things, would mean inevitable defeat.

We shall say less as to Mr. EDMUND. If the Convention at Chicago could join bands in a common agreement, sincere and cordial, to take the Senator from Vermont, for reason of his talents and his distinguished public service, the party might follow the example, and his election would be fairly certain. But that there will be such a sincere and cordial unity for him in the Convention is now clearly impossible. Recent controversies with probably the largest element in the Convention have increased the practical difficulties, if they have not added to the reasonable objections, that beset the use of his name. Mr. EDMUND is a strong man; his services and his fame are too great, and justly great, to be permanently trampled under foot in the discussions preliminary to a national convention; but his strength will bear no strain from those who are needed to support it in order to achieve a common success. As the candidate of a general and hearty unanimity, he would be available; as a candidate named by a part, or actually representing a part, of the Convention he would be weak and wanting.

The three names we have considered are those of Eastern men. One other name in the East alone claims consideration, and in a word it may be said that General HAWLEY, of Connecticut, if nominated, would deserve, and in our judgment could command the full strength of the party. His nomination is possible; it would be a good one.

That the strongest name available is that of General HARRISON we have heretofore said. That he is strong, because there are no points of objection to him, is no reason for questioning the abilities that qualify him for the place. These abilities he has; his career has shown them. That, having them, and having worth and merit, he is popular, and without factional or personal antagonisms, is precisely that reason which must guide the Convention to wise action. *Given that it means a fit nomination, upon a sound declaration of principles, success is the Convention's supreme law.* It needs to succeed. To win in the coming contest is the demand of the party which it represents. To fail is the loss of all. To nominate a candidate who embodies the party's best spirit, and who will carry out its highest policy, is the first duty; and to take him from the list of those who can command the party's united strength, and so insure an election, is a second that cannot be severed from the first. Both duties are supreme, and a failure in either will be fatal. If it be not true that General HARRISON presents in a greater degree than any other possible nominee, the elements of the success which is called for, then he is not what he appears. His name, his fame, his character, his career, his private life, his public services, his record as a soldier, his success in his profession, his endorsement by his State, the regard of his associates in the Senate, the place of his residence, the good relations he bears to all the elements of his party,—these point him out as the man of the hour. It is not that he has "claims," or that he asks honors from his party, or seeks advantage at the hands of the Convention; it is, far differently, that his party, carrying on the government of the country, finds him the man whom it can now with most certainty put in the place of service. For Republican success it is that General HARRISON's nomination is needed at Chicago.

To the Convention, then, the decision goes. Its members are to act in the presence of great responsibilities. As they shall decide wisely or unwisely, their party will win success or incur disaster. The issue of November is now uncertain, and will be earnestly contested. What will the Convention do?

#### THE LIMITS OF DISCUSSION.

**A**N open letter from a gentleman who was in office under Mr. GARDNER, suggests the inquiry whether there are any limits to what may be said in public as to the character and conduct of our rulers. Our forefathers had a very definite conviction on the subject. They regarded any personal disrespect to the heads of the state as an offence against both public decency and the interests of society. They punished the offence by law, not merely because they thought it one against good morals, but because they thought the preservation of public order was impossible in a community in which the representatives of the ma-

jesty of the state were made personally contemptible in the opinion of the common people. Indeed the offence seemed to them a lesser kind of blasphemy, since the civil magistrate stood for the divine authority itself in a circumscribed sphere, and exercised an authority delegated him by God, whatever might be the mode of his appointment to his office.

It is easy to misrepresent this view as un-Republican or as putting an end to free discussion of public men and public policy. But it involves no such consequences. The freest criticism required by the interests of the people, and as a guide to them in the selection of candidates for elective offices, is not inconsistent with such a show of personal respect to the nation's rulers, as will make the readers of that criticism see that its writer recognizes a sacredness and a dignity in the office. Neither is this idea of decent reserve at all connected with servility in those who lay this restraint upon themselves. It was distinctly recognized by those brave men who won the liberties of the English-speaking race from monarchs who were surrounded by sycophants and flatterers. HAMPDEN and SIDNEY were not writers and speakers after the style of JUNIUS. They did not belittle their cause by abuse of the kings they resisted in the interests of the people. They had respect to the decencies of public discussion. They shrank from taking a tone which might lower the dignity of the chief magistrate in the eyes of the people.

We know it is a common impression that free countries can dispense with any show of respect or deference to their chief magistrates. But we regard this as a profound mistake. It was not the view taken by any of the free commonwealths of antiquity. It was equally unknown to the republics of the middle ages, or indeed to any community before the French revolution. It was the American admirers of DANTON and MARAT, who first introduced the notion into America. The presidents before Mr. JEFFERSON gave it no sanction by their bearing on public occasions. They felt the force of the argument put into the mouth of the old statesman by GEORGE ELIOT, that the people need to have the national sovereignty embodied for them in some visible form, and that the law of association demands for that a deference which would be absurd if it did not stand for that majesty of the state. A republic needs this deference not less, but more than a monarchy. A dynasty stands to some extent on its own history. An elective magistrate is nothing except as he receives a general recognition as the expression of the national unity and of the vitality of the national authority. We cannot afford to lower the office even for the sake of defeating one bad candidate.

It is worth while to inquire whether we have left ideas of this kind entirely behind us in the march of improvement. It is undeniable that Mr. MACVEAGH might allege abundance of precedents for the style of discussion he has used toward President ARTHUR. There are a few men in the list of our presidents, who were not held up to public scorn at one time or another as worthless in character and unworthy of confidence. Presidents WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, LINCOLN and JOHNSON—to mention only the dead—had rather more than their share of this treatment. What is both notable and significant in Mr. MACVEAGH's letter is that he takes this tone toward a president of his own party, and that he is supposed to speak for those gentlemen in his party who are most critical of the traditional methods of our politics. The criticism comes also from a gentleman who held office for a short time under Mr. ARTHUR, who may expect his letter to have the greater weight from the exceptional facilities he has enjoyed for knowing the President at first hand. He gives the country to understand that its rather tolerant estimate of Mr. ARTHUR is due only to the carelessness of its observation of his career, and that his own closer knowledge has but bred in him a more profound contempt for the President than is felt by his own friends generally. If men of the same party are to write thus of each other, what are to be the amenities across the party lines? If the gentlemen and scholars in politics are to be thus undeterred by any sense of what is due to the office with which a president is invested, what are we to expect of writers of less lofty pretensions?

We wish we could say that Mr. MACVEAGH stands alone among the Reformers and their organs in the unreserve of his language. It is not so. He but represents the tone taken by many Independents toward their opponents. A certain cynical style has become a common characteristic of a large body among our Reformers, and does nearly as much harm to our political morality as does any single evil they are denouncing. They are too generally characterized by a broad disbelief in the honesty of all but their immediate associates in politics, and a readiness

to take up any story that tends to the discredit of those who differ with them. The impression that intelligent foreigners gather from some of their organs is that the United States is a country in which all decent men abstain from contact with politics,—that our public men, with hardly an exception, are hopelessly corrupt,—and that the best claim to an office at the hands of either people or rulers is unscrupulousness.

We certainly are not moved by any partiality for Mr. ARTHUR in thus criticizing his critic. We feel the freer to speak because we should deplore Mr. ARTHUR's nomination as heartily as does Mr. MACVEAGH. But besides the impropriety of the letter, even if it were the simple truth, we think it unfair to the President. There is evidence enough that Mr. GARFIELD's assassination produced a profound moral impression on Mr. ARTHUR's mind, and that this has not been without fruit in his career as a president. We deplore the undeniable evidence of a laxity in the prosecution of the Star Route conspirators; but this fault we think due in good part to the President's constitutional inertia, and not to any desire to screen the offenders. It was this that left him open to the schemes of the conspirators' friends among the subordinates of his administration, and kept him from observing that all the possible was not done to secure conviction. We regret the evidence that the use of the appointing power has not been governed always by the highest principle, as in the reconstruction of the Internal Revenue Service. But we cannot ignore the fact that the most important offices in Mr. ARTHUR's gift,—and especially the judgeships,—have been bestowed wisely and to his great credit. In this respect he has done better than either Mr. GARFIELD or Mr. HAYES, highly privileged as was the former in the matter of advice on this subject.

We find by far too many faults in Mr. ARTHUR's administration to contemplate with any pleasure the possibility of his nomination to the presidency. But we find it possible to say all this without carrying the severest criticism to the point of personal offence or public disrespect. We hope we are not of that class "whose limited capacities prevent their being severe without being unparliamentary," and we are quite sure that Mr. MACVEAGH is not. We have faith enough in the public sense of propriety in this matter to believe he has not done his best to prevent Mr. ARTHUR's nomination by writing such a letter; and faith enough in his own instincts to predict that it is not the chapter in his career he will regard with the highest satisfaction.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

**M**ANUFACTURES, the *Million*, of Des Moines, assures us, have been built up, by Free Trade, "in a great many countries." Perhaps it will be good to name some of them? And in doing so we trust it will adhere to a higher code of ethics than is perceptible in this statement, which it makes, referring to THE AMERICAN:

"It goes so far as to frankly admit that Protection must be saved and can only be saved by the invention of some untried way of perpetually dividing up the surplus, which, of course, will be perpetual."

As we have never proposed anything essentially different from what was done in 1836, and have repeatedly quoted that procedure as a precedent, it can hardly be true that an "invention" is needed, or that we want an "untried way." And as we have not proposed to set up a "perpetual" system, but one adapted to the present state of things, and especially to the period of national debt extinction, a second part of the *Million's* statement is evidently lacking in the quality of accuracy. For an organ of the exact sciences it needs to be more careful.

MR. HENRY D. LLOYD, of Chicago, a very industrious collector and energetic exhibitor of data relating to the operations of trade, but who, apparently, is more of a critic than a physician, has an article in the *North American Review* on "Lords of Industry." The intent probably is to prove that under our present system, manufacturers combine to maintain the prices of their products, and he cites some examples in this direction. We observe, however, that he also describes a combination of cattle buyers in Chicago to control purchases in the cattle market, and of stock-growers in Wyoming to control sales; there are, he says, combinations of whisky distillers, of school-book publishers, of fire-insurance companies, and of South-Eastern New York milk farmers;—from which it may be concluded, that wicked as are the manufacturers, there is the same sort of turpitude amongst men otherwise engaged.

A MAN whose mind is disordered, and who was well known to many persons to be thus afflicted, committed a violent assault in this city, one day last week, upon a person who had probably given him no provocation. Being arrested and detained in default of bail, an indictment was found, and his trial proceeded with on Tuesday, a conviction secured in an hour or two, and a sentence imposed of five years imprisonment.

This is a sort of procedure which discredits the administration of justice, just as does a failure to convict and punish those who in all respects deserve punishment. The action of the judge who heard the trial, and also treated with contempt the offer to prove insanity, added to the "railroading" feature, and the heavy sentence, produces a painful feeling. The prosecution was apparently hurried by an ugly spirit, and the plain proof that the proper restraint for the accused was a hospital,—not a prison,—received no consideration. Undoubtedly there are courts which will be improved by a change in judges.

THE death of Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK reminds us of the revolution effected in agriculture, by the American reaper, as whose inventor he generally is recognized. It was in 1839 that he began to make reapers for sale, but a decade and a half had elapsed before they began to come into general use or to affect the production of wheat. The "cradle" was a later invention than the reaper, and held its own for years against the more effective instrument until the attention drawn to the subject by the great competitive trials in Europe made Americans proud of the reaper, and persuaded the farmers there was something in it. By the outbreak of the war they were becoming common, and the scarcity of male labor in those years, when so many men were in the army, forced their general employment. Without the reaper we could not have fed our armies, to say nothing of raising a great surplus for export.

The question is now raised whether the invention of this and similar machines to save muscular labor has not caused more social embarrassment than economic advantage. If two men raise as much food as five did formerly, what are the other three to do? Not raise more food in the expectation that lower prices will cause increased consumption, as some economists have suggested. There is a limit to the consumption of food as there is of most of the great staples of manufacture. That it is as possible to overstock the world's market for food as for cottons or hardwares, we have learnt this year to our cost.

On the other hand it may be affirmed with safety that the world is not going to be the worse off for man's growth in the means and power to command the services of nature. We have not adjusted our economic arrangements to the new forces at our disposal; but when we are past the stage of transition, we shall find that our advance has not been a progress toward poverty.

Mr. MCCORMICK was something of a character. He was a characteristic specimen of the Scotch-Irish stock, as to both its strength and its weakness. A man of less will power could not have carried his invention to its great success, or would have parted with the lion's share of the profits to capitalists and men of affairs. When he died he was much more than a millionaire. In politics he was a Democrat; in religion an old school Presbyterian. He used to say the two hoops which held the Union together were the Presbyterian church and the Democratic party! He gave largely for the endowment of the Theological Seminary at Chicago, but withdrew his support, at least for a time, when Dr. ERASmus D. MACMASTER, a strongly anti-slavery clergyman, was chosen Professor. Since the war he contributed to the endowment of a Southern Theological Seminary for the Presbyterian church.

MR. KIRK'S unfavorable conclusions as to the merits of FORREST's acting may remind any one who remembers the later years of FORREST's career of the criticisms passed upon his art by that keen critic, JOHN D. STOCKTON. Nothing perhaps that Mr. KIRK now says,—expressing no doubt what is the final verdict of our time upon the subject,—was not said by Mr. STOCKTON, with a greater emphasis and extreme severity. Yet, at the time, such criticism seemed to be but useless shouting in the face of the opposite wind. FORREST had fastened upon the regard of the time in his own city, and whatever might have been his secret of charming,—his figure, his face, his voice, his personal influence,—it was against the tide of common opinion to deny that he was a great actor, entitled to stand in the highest rank of his profession. Whether, or not, "time, at last, makes all things even," this is a case apparently where the correcter judgment survives, and that favor which had no other basis than a "liking," without true taste, or a sound sense of art, disappears.

#### MARCUS AURELIUS AND EMERSON.

HE stands to us in the same relation as the emperor Marcus Aurelius, the friend and helper of all those who desire to lead the life of the spirit." This is Mr. Arnold's final verdict on Emerson, after careful consideration of his rank in literature. Friends of all those who are touched by noble ideals, and who are drawn to the higher life, these two beautiful souls undoubtedly are; but further than this their spiritual fellowship can scarcely be said to extend. Though they both, the Roman emperor and the Concord philosopher, one in the ancient world, and one in the modern, with a great stretch of pregnant centuries between, lived each in his own way that higher life, which is not very different in pagan and saint, and pressed with all the strength of their aspirations towards nobleness and purity, it is impossible to know them both without feeling the vital difference in the natures of the two men.

"The mental rest that a man finds for himself or his fathers have found for him" comes closer to the vital meaning of religion than many more explicit definitions of theologians, and this rest has varied in its nature with the passing centuries and the changing needs of men. The repose that Marcus Aurelius sought for his weary spirit amid the oppres-

sive cares of state, the hardships of winter campaigns on the Danube, and the discouraging spectacle of great, corrupt Rome, was very different from the peace that Emerson found for his soul among the quiet woods and fields of New England. The destinies of these two men were almost as far apart as their centuries. The Roman emperor had a central part to play in the great theatre of history, a part full of routine and stage-work, which made a life of solitude and meditation impossible. He lived in the midst of the great world of his day, busy with wars and affairs of state, surrounded by the intrigues and ambitions of a court. The new England philosopher's life was passed in a tranquil, provincial atmosphere that was stirred only by ideas, not by events. He was almost a child in practical matters, and from his quiet corner could watch the spectacle of human existence, without that loss of illusion and enthusiasm which is usually the price of a life of action. Both these men desired to "live according to nature;" but one was a Stoic, and the other a Transcendentalist; to one the real was the ideal, to the other the ideal was the real. Self-watching, self-control, the most rigid restraint, were the rule of life for the pupil of Sextus and Rusticus; free play of instinct was the creed of Emerson. The former soberly and sadly distrusted human nature, and repressed impulse; the latter joyfully worshipped humanity and its intuitions. From one we feel that man has need of all the strength he can gather from without and within to stand upright, from the other that he would be a glorious being if he would only trust himself more:—"We are all the children of genius, the children of virtue, and we feel their influence in happier hours."

Marcus Aurelius was given to introspection, and was almost morbidly conscious of his short-comings. Indolence, love of luxury, self-indulgence, sensuality, impatience, vanity, he fought against them all, and in the end conquered, but not without a struggle. Sometimes nature rose in revolt against such unremitting repression. "You will never cease to weary of the restraints of philosophy," he exclaims, rebuking himself, "until," etc. Now, hear Emerson in his youth, when a friend was recommending to him a conventional rule of life: "But what have I to do with the sacredness of tradition, if I am to live wholly from within?" My friend suggested: "But these impulses may be from below, not from above." I replied: "They do not seem to me to be such, but if I am the Devil's child I will live then from the Devil!" It is a long way from that to Stoicism. We cannot feel that temptation ever very fiercely assailed the gentle, optimistic Concord philosopher. His nature led him along the path of universal law. He had little knowledge of the curse and the charm of a complex nature that is drawn many ways at once. Life was to him very simple, very sublime, and he could not see why it should not be so for all men if they would but be true to themselves.

Marcus Aurelius had always at hand a precious store of wise maxims and elevated thoughts on which he could lean for strength in times of trial. But the reflection that he turned to most often for comfort and peace in moments of weariness and discouragement, was the shortness of life, the transitoriness of fame, the certainty of death. "The earth will soon cover us all."—"All those things which thou now beholdest around thee will shortly perish and decay, and those who shall watch them perish and decay will themselves also soon pass away and be no more."—"These things will not long require thy attention, for this life itself will soon be at an end."—"Why shouldst thou be solicitous about thy slender share of fame, when thou seest with what fatal speed all things are hastening towards oblivion, that chaos of infinite duration, past and to come?" There is no buoyancy, no joyfulness in this; yet this, and the consciousness of having "lived as becomes a wise man," is all the medicine that the stoic philosopher can find for the sickness of the soul. No Calvinist could have felt more profoundly the "vanity" of this mortal state.

Emerson, on the other hand, with his absorbing interest in life, seems absolutely unconscious of the existence of death. The word is never on his lips, the fact seems but seldom in his thoughts. In this one particular his pages would be free from offence for the susceptibilities of a Louis XV. Man might be an immortal upon earth, so little does he reckon with this universal factor. Man's destiny seems to him so glorious, the possibilities of existence so infinite, that he forgets the shortness of the individual life. Strength, self-reliance, instinct, are the qualities that he adores. "Character is centrality, the impossibility of being overthrown. I revere the person who has riches, so that I can never think of him as alone, or poor, or exiled, or unhappy, or a client, but as a perpetual patron, benefactor and beautified man." For weakness he has little sympathy. "Nature suffers nothing to remain that cannot help itself"—"It is as easy for the strong man to be strong as for the weak man to be weak." Emerson is not gentle, he is not persuasive; but he gives one a strong electric shock, and rouses one out of moral inertness. "Stand on your feet, and stand alone!" And though he does not persuade, yet he gives a strong impulse to one's self-love by taking it for granted that with truth and self-trust life may be beautiful and glorious for every man.

The "method" of Marcus Aurelius is plainly very different from the "method" of Emerson.—"Put a bit and bridle on your nature, and then you may live as becomes a man who is raised above the brutes."—"Throw the reins upon the neck of instinct; follow it, and listen to no other voice, and all will be well!"—"Whoso would be a man must be a non-conformist." From Marcus Aurelius we get help for the detail of

character, from Emerson a stimulating atmosphere. One was most urgent in rooting out faults, the other in planting virtues. Both were men of strongly religious temperament, without a definite creed. Both were uncertain of the ultimate destiny of man, yet one was calm and restrained, the other jubilant and hopeful. It can hardly be denied that Emerson is the more inspiring. From Marcus Aurelius we get serenity and self-control; from Emerson, ardor and earnestness. He makes virtue seem easy, and goodness the one really simple and natural thing. Who after reading him does not hope that he may himself some day become that "man who can never be alone, or poor, or unhappy; but a perpetual beatified man?" "Nothing can bring you peace, but yourself." E. M.

#### PARIS LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS, May 5.

A VOLUME by the late Paul de Saint-Victor on Victor Hugo will shortly be published. The correspondence of the eminent critic is being prepared for the press by his literary executors.—The baronne de Daumesnil who died at the beginning of the month, has left a manuscript of souvenirs. This lady who was born in 1795, was the widow, since 1832, of the famous wooden-legged general, Daumesnil, à la jambe de bois.—Jouast is publishing in his "Petite Bibliothèque artistique" an elegant edition of Louvet's famous *Chevalier de Faublas*, with illustrations by Paul Avril and a delicate preface and defense of the book by M. Hippolyte Fournier.—Alcan Lévy has issued the final volume of his facsimile reproduction of the work of Rembrandt, *L'œuvre complet de Rembrandt*, of which the text and technical details are due to the pen of the well-known collector, M. Eugène Dutuit. Another artistic publication of interest to collectors of old silver is an album published by Quantin at 100 francs. *60 planches d'orfèvrerie*, from the collection by M. Paul Endel. The silverware represented is seventeenth and eighteenth century work, and, as the sub-title intimates, these plates may serve pour faire suite aux éléments d'orfèvrerie composés par Pierre Germain.—Amongst forthcoming novelties is a volume of personal souvenirs of Gambetta, giving the anecdotic history of his policy and daily life during the last few years of his life. —The famous Provençal poet, Mistral, the author of *Mireille* and the *Iselo d'or*, will shortly publish a new poem *Nerto* in four thousand verses. The subject is a legend of Avignon and the poem takes place in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The provençal text will be accompanied by a French translation and the publisher will be Hachette.—Alphonse Daudet's new novel *Sapho* will be published simultaneously in French, German, Italian and English. The American publishers are Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, of New York. This is the first time that a French novelist has received payment from an American firm for the right of translation of his work.—*Une causerie sous Louis XVI.* is the title of a curious little book published by Calmann Lévy. The author, M. Octave d'Assailly, a descendant of General Lafayette, describes in verse a corner of French society in 1777 at the moment when the people were beginning to plead "the cause of the Americans." The scene opens at Metz, at a dinner offered by M. de Broglie to the Duke of Gloucester, brother of the King of England, who relates, under the influence of the generous wines of France, how the English intend to crush, without pity, the rebel Americans. M. deTressau, who is to accompany his brother-in-arms Lafayette, and in wishing him success the Marquise de Rieux says to him:

Partez, beau chevalier... Mais revenez bien vite!  
Dès qu'on s'engage à fond, même du bon côté,  
On s'enferre.... on a tort.... Servez la liberté,  
Tressau; mais laissez-la, de grâce, en Amérique!

The erudite critic M. Auguste Vitu has published a volume of great importance from the point of view of French philology, *Le Jargon du XVème siècle* (1 vol. 8vo. Charpentier). This "Jargon" is the language employed in the ballads of Villon, the language of the corporations or kingdoms of Gueux, or beggars which first became organized in the fifteenth century with a view to the regular exercise of mendicity, pillage and murder. M. Vitu gives a most interesting account of the rise and progress of the dangerous classes of society in the middle ages. The philological study of the Jargon is very complete and curious.

TH. C.

#### REVIEWS.

THE CHIEF WORKS OF BENEDICT DE SPINOZA. Translated from the Latin, with an Introduction by R. H. M. Elwes. Two volumes. Pp. 387-420. London: George Bell & Sons. 1883. New York: Scribner & Welford.

THE present translation of Spinoza's works by Mr. Elwes, contains the *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*; the *Short Political Treatise*, composed shortly before Spinoza's death and published in his posthumous works; the *Treatise on the Improvement of the Understanding*, and the *Ethics*. It is prefaced by an introduction of some length by the translator, containing a brief account of the author's life; an outline of his philosophical positions, and interesting references to the influence of Spinozism upon the thinking of some of the greatest among our poets, as well as upon students of general literature, and philosophers by profession. In his introduction the translator evidences, if not an acceptance of the philosophy he translates for us, yet a strong sympathy with the general tenor of his author's thought; and an admiration for the character and

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NEW SHAPES—FINEST CUTTING.  
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

aims of the man, as well as a knowledge of what has been done by former editors and essayists, which cannot but greatly enhance the value of a translation. A translation made by an opponent is apt to be a caricature, or at least but a half-hearted and spiritless production; a translation made by a friend and disciple may be unjust in reading too much between the lines, but is in any case preferable. The present translation, however, in keeping with the general character of the translations published in Bohn's libraries, seems to be accurate and just. And where we cannot be gratified with both, the translator makes it a point to sacrifice elegance to accuracy.

We have noticed of late an increased interest in philosophic circles in the philosophy of Spinoza. Mr. Pollock's excellent work "Spinoza, his Life and his Philosophy," to which Mr. Elwes is, in some respects, indebted for facts as to the history of Spinozism, as well as for portions of his translation, appeared in 1880. Dr. Martineau's "Study of Spinoza," Professor Knight's volume of Spinozistic Essays by continental philosophers, and many less elaborate contributions in the shape of articles in magazines and reviews, have since appeared. Auerbach's (in parts rather imaginative and unreliable) biographical novel has been translated into English. This awakened interest in a man, whose writings, entirely apart from their purely philosophic interest, are of the highest value in stimulating the moral sense, revealing as they do a character simple and pure as a child's, earnest and steadfast in purpose, elevated above the ordinary weaknesses of humanity in its whole tone of thought and feeling, we cannot but regard as highly beneficial. To those of us who view Spinoza's whole method as inapplicable to metaphysical reasonings, and the definitions upon which he bases his demonstrations, as unwarrantable a-priorisms—pure unproven assumptions—the ethical value of his works, the man rather than the philosopher, will perhaps seem of much importance, but even such must feel richly repaid by a careful study of his works, both for the gems of thought which they contain in themselves, and for their value as a key to much that has been written by later thinkers. The value set upon him by Hegel, is apparent in his dictum that "to be a philosopher, one must first be a Spinozist." In speaking of the appeal that Spinoza's system makes to the poetic nature, Mr. Elwes says: "It may strike those who are strangers to Spinoza as curious, that notwithstanding the severely abstract nature of his method, so many poets and imaginative writers should be found among his adherents. Lessing, Goethe, Heine, Auerbach, Coleridge, Shelly, George Eliot, most of these not only admired him, but studied him deeply. On closer approach the apparent anomaly vanishes. There is about Spinoza a power and a charm, which appeals strongly to the poetic sense. He seems to dwell among heights, which most men see only in far off, momentary glimpses." That part of Mr. Elwes' introduction which describes the poetic and ethical element in Spinoza, we can recommend warmly. And we would add that much of our noblest and most stirring verse, written even by those who do not accept at all the basis of Spinoza's system, loses its charm and significance to one who is not acquainted with the Spinozistic modes of thought. Goethe never carried out the principles which he accepted to their logical consequences. He stopped short in his Spinozism where the poetry ends and the prose begins—with the denial of individual immortality. But the volume of his poems entitled "Gott und Welt," is written from a Spinozistic standpoint, and must be interpreted from that standpoint. As a scientific and accurate statement of truth, we do not recommend the writings of Spinoza. They are an exponent of a method of philosophizing now happily obsolescent. But their historic interest; their poetic interest; the truth and beauty of isolated thoughts contained in them; and even more as a representation of a life, which, perhaps more than any other in modern times, gives us an elevating picture of the ideal stoic sage; all these make us welcome the renewed interest which we see in Spinoza and the Spinozistic philosophy. We quote, as most aptly applicable to the character of the man, the motto prefixed to Mr. Elwes' translation:

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,  
At qui metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum,  
Subiecti pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari."

G. S. F.

**BIOGEN, A SPECULATION ON THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF LIFE.** By Professor Elliott Coues. Second edition. Pp. 66. Small square 8vo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

This little brochure is a valuable contribution to the great controversy as to the competency of science to explain the universe without having recourse to any other data than those of physics and chemistry. It derives an especial interest from the fact that its author, who is our first authority in ornithology and a thorough evolutionist, sets himself against opinions current among scientific men. He finds no satisfaction in the crass materialism and atheism which are rife among those who have given their thought to the sciences of observation exclusively. He retains enough sympathy with the unsophisticated instincts of mankind, to be assured that this type of thought is the outcome of a narrow professionalism.

The essay was read at a meeting of a society of scientific men in Washington, where the existence of the Smithsonian Institution and the policy of our government in fostering certain of the sciences of observation, have resulted in assembling a larger number of gentlemen of this class than in any other city of its size in the country. As a consequence in none of our cities are the special tendencies and prejudices of the guild so clearly seen, and the logic of their favorite opinions carried out

so consistently. In Washington, therefore, there is especial need of men like the late Professor Henry who value no less highly than scientific truth the truth reached by other means than chemical and physical investigation. Dr. Coues speaks first of all as a scientific man in his opposition to materialistic speculation. He challenges that form of speculation at the very threshold. He denies that it can give any scientific explanation of what *life* is. Before going on to the discussion of the *soul*, and its possible and probable immortality, he calls upon it to show what is the difference between a dead body of the simplest type and a living one. He thus calls in question that denial of a vital force distinct from the chemical and physical forces, in which even anti-materialistic thinkers like Lotze have agreed with the materialists. In this challenge we think he is fully justified. The attempt to explain life by speaking of it as "a highly specialized form" of those other forces, is merely "darkening counsel by words without knowledge." Dr. Coues takes up the most thorough and consistent attempt of this kind known to him,—that made in a paper read before the same society by Mr. Lester Ward,—and he follows it through its train, reasoning in such a way as to show that it only evades the difficulty of the question, although Mr. Ward is well convinced that he has solved it. From this first topic Dr. Coues passes on to the differentiae among living beings, and especially those between men and the lower animals, showing that the original failure to explain is raised to a higher potency of failure at every step in the rise from the lower to the higher types. He then proceeds to elaborate his own view as to the nature of the *soul*. He thinks that just as the body is made of matter, so soul is made of *spirit*, and that the totality of spirit is God. "Life is God made consciously manifest." The manifestation takes place in some medium or physical basis more tenuous than the luminiferous aether, in which science has come to believe in the absence of any observation of its existence. The combination of this medium with life he calls *biogen*.

Heartily as we go with Dr. Coues in the earlier part of his essay, we hesitate to follow him when he becomes the expounder of *biogen*. His theory does not seem to fit into the theistic conception of the universe. His God is too much like the Hegelian absolute, which attains self-consciousness in the mind of man. This illustrates what we have heard said by a very acute scientific thinker, that the materialistic tendency among men of science was not unlikely to run itself out, through the perception of its utter insufficiency to account for anything; and that it probably would be succeeded by a sort of scientific pantheism.

We hope that Dr. Coues will follow up the line of study he has undertaken, for he shows in this essay powers of thought, insight and argument of a high order in a field in which he makes, we believe, his first appearance as an author. We have confidence that a further study of these questions will lead him to a still firmer ground than he has reached as yet, and that he is capable of great services in clearing up the boundary lines between science and theology.

R. E. T.

**A ROMAN SINGER.** By F. Marion Crawford, author of "Mr. Isaacs," etc. Pp. 378. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In this, his latest work, Mr. Crawford has taken an important step upward as well as onward in his vocation of novelist. "Mr. Isaacs" and its successor might be called works of promise, but this is decidedly one of performance. There is a ripe composure in the style, an easy swing in the narrative of "A Roman Singer" which make it delightful reading. Especially will the reader be charmed with old *Count Grandi* himself, in whose person the story is told. Though taking no prominent part in the drama which he presents to the public, his own character is that which is most strongly delineated, and that by most felicitously simple arts of self-betrayal; showing him in his double character of poor y professor and grand nobleman, fluctuating from innocent avariciousness to princely liberality, now squabbling with old *Mariuccia* who "has no principles of economy," now selling the last fragment of his landed estate in order to set forth on a Quixote-like expedition for the sake of his beloved *Nino*. The young singer himself, to whose love-affairs the story is devoted, though an interesting figure is less unique than the delightful old Count-Professor. If there is any false note in the whole harmony, it will be found in the episode of the *Baroness*, who seems an unnecessary and incongruous addition to the simplicity of the theme. The introduction of the mysterious *Benoni* in the supposititious character of the Wandering Jew, appears rather an audacious experiment, but there is much cleverness in the manner in which he is reasonably explained away in the sequel, while really leaving the supernatural impression in full force. The fair *Hedwig* is perhaps the least interesting figure in the book, in spite of her position as heroine; but lack of interest is a failing common to many young lady heroines, from those of Walter Scott downward.

**MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI.** By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. ("American Men of Letters.") Pp. 323. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Col. Higginson has evidently produced this biography so closely upon the issue of that by Mrs. Howe, because he was full of his subject, and felt that he had a message to deliver. He explains that his materials for the book are nearly all fresh and unused. He has gone somewhat to books of the modern age—Greeley's "Recollections," Weiss's "Life of Theodore Parker" and the Carlyle-Emerson Correspondence—but he has chiefly drawn upon manuscript sources,—Margaret Fuller's letters to Mr. Emerson, to Rev. Dr. Hedge, to Hon. A. G. Greene, and others;

her own diaries, the diary kept by Mr. Alcott; and an extensive collection of written matter in possession of the Fuller family. Independent, however, of his possession of fresh materials, it is plain that Col. Higginson writes *con amore*. "It has long been my desire," he says, "to write a new memoir of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, a person whose career is more interesting, as it seems to me, than that of any other American of her sex; a woman whose aims were high and whose services great; one whose intellect was uncommon, whose activity incessant, whose life varied, and death dramatic." "It so happened," he adds, "that Margaret Fuller was associated with me, not closely but definitely, by various personal ties. She was born and bred in the same town, though more than thirteen years older; she was the friend of my older sisters, and I was the playmate of her younger brothers; her only sister was afterwards closely connected with me by marriage, and came for especial reasons with her children peculiarly under my charge."

It is the plan of the book to deal largely with Miss Fuller's career as an author; with the work which she had undertaken and accomplished before she went abroad; and this, it is plain, Colonel Higginson does intelligently and doubtless justly. A good many notions about her, propagated from various sources, and held in different quarters, he converts, and he thus comes into collision with Harriet Martineau, differs with views expressed by the author of Miss Fuller's "Memoirs," of 1852, (R. W. Emerson, W. H. Channing, and James Freeman Clarke), and signifies a certain measure of resentment for things which Lowell said of her in his "Fable for Critics"—though these came as the return blow to her published judgment of his first poems that he had not the true poetic fire, and that his work would soon be forgotten. Considerable space is devoted to that much vaunted literary manifestation, *The Dial*, whose establishment and existence, Colonel Higginson thinks, made an important feature in Margaret Fuller's life. And in a later chapter he deals with Brook Farm, for reasons which are thus explained:

"A chapter on Brook Farm, would be hardly needed in a life of Margaret Fuller, but for one single cause,—the magic wielded by a man of genius. *Zenobia*, in Hawthorne's 'Blithedale Romance,' has scarcely a trait in common with Margaret Fuller, yet will be identified with her while the literature of the English language is read. Margaret Fuller had neither the superb beauty of *Zenobia*, nor her physical amplitude, nor her large fortune, nor her mysterious husband, nor her inclination to suicide; nor, in fine, was she a member of the Brook Farm community at all. These points of difference would seem to be enough, but were they ten times as many they would all be unavailing, and the power of the romancer would outweigh them all. . . . That there was a certain queenliness about Margaret Fuller, that she sometimes came to Brook Farm, and that a cow which was named after her lorded it over the other cows; this was all that she really contributed to Hawthorne's *Zenobia*; and much less than this would have been sufficient for his purpose."

It will be the judgment, no doubt, of any candid reader, that this new biography of Margaret Fuller, regardless of what had gone before, was well worth printing. It is an admirable addition to our biographical literature.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

**I**N "The Lady or the Tiger? and other stories" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) Mr. Frank R. Stockton gives a good example of his later, and what many of his admirers think his best, manner. Mr. Stockton is known as a writer of fairy stories, of juvenile books, and of curious studies in humor—if we may use the phrase—of which "Rudder Grange" and the present volume are instances. The title of the book under notice is somewhat misleading, for its contents are not all stories; some of them are sketches, like that on "The Proper Training of Parents," but they all have a flavor quite unlike the work of any other American writer. It is to be understood that the stories and sketches have all been printed before, most of them in *The Century*, but in their present shape they make an excellent book, one of the best—possibly the very best—of Mr. Stockton's now considerable list of works. This writer is one of the few superior writers of good, short stories. It would be difficult to find more admirable workmanship than that shown in "The Transferred Ghost," "The Lady or the Tiger?" or "The Spectral Mortgage."

"Trafalgar." A Tale by B. Peres Galdos, author of "Gloria," etc. (From the Spanish by Clara Bell. New York: William S. Gottsberger), will be found to owe its chief value and interest not to the thread of fiction upon which the facts of the narrative are strung, but to its accuracy as a historical study of one of the most striking naval battles in modern history. To English readers familiar with the life of Nelson and with the actions which made his name famous, the chief novelty of the story of "Trafalgar" will be found in the opportunity given to survey its incidents from a Spanish standpoint. To the student of character, its chief interest lies in the ignorant fisher-boy who is the supposed narrator of the facts of which he was a witness. A striking point is made in the fine passages describing the first conception of the idea of nationality and of patriotism, born in the boy's ignorant mind during the very stress and horror of the battle to which he has blindly committed himself; and in this, and in the further development of mind which allows him to perceive that the hated English have also their idea of patriotism and devotion to a mother country, the reader may, if he will, find the moral of "Trafalgar." Though not equal in interest to the romances from the same hand which have preceded it, the present one equally testifies to the genuine and conscientious quality of its author's work.

#### NOTES ON THE MAGAZINES.

**L**IPPINCOTT'S announces that a new story by Mary Agnes Tincker will begin in the July number. Meantime, two short serials, by F. C. Baylor and Annie Porter are concluded in the present one. Marie L. Thompson describes Raglan Castle, the ruins of one of the old fortresses erected in Wales by the Norman barons, when they were gradually enclosing and enthraling the last bands of resisting Britons. The author writes pleasingly, and the article has three or four very good illustrations, but she has a most excessive attachment, apparently, to the memory of Charles I., whom she speaks of as "The Martyr." Mr. John Foster Kirk, the editor of *Lippincott's*, concludes his interesting "Remarks and Reminiscences of a Sexagenarian" concerning "Shakespeare's Tragedies on the Stage," discussing in this paper the acting of Forrest, the elder Booth, and Macready. His tone is altogether critical, though not harsh, and he decides unfavorably to Forrest on most points, after conceding the heroic proportions of his figure, the fineness of his face, and the rich and deep quality of his voice. He was not, Mr. Kirk thinks, a great actor; he failed most in his highest attempts, and did best "when he acted least,—when he was content to let his fine face, his inspiring figure, and the full, pure tones of his unforced voice exert their natural charms."

The author of "Arius the Libyan," who has just published in *The Continent* another story, "Dorcias," is announced to be Mr. Nathan Kouns, a lawyer of Jefferson City, Mo. In the later one he employs the miraculous as an element; Marcellus, a centurion in the Roman army, converted to Christianity, publicly declares his new faith, and throws off his insignia as a soldier, whereupon the legionary slays him for his desertion, but by the prayers of Epaphros, the Christian presbyter, he is restored to life. Mr. Kouns insists upon the reasonableness of this—that the Christians were granted the power of raising the dead so long as they maintained their simple worship and their community of goods and interests; but that they lost this and other privileges when they accepted the protection of the Emperor Constantine and allied themselves with the political powers of the earth.

There is a breezy, out-of-doors quality in the June *Harper's*, imparted by illustrated papers on "Biarritz," and "The North Shore," the former giving us the Basque country in Southern France, the latter some of the picturesqueness of the Lake Superior region. A capital article in the number is "The Great Western March," by T. W. Higginson, in which that very thorough and accomplished writer, while giving an outline of the administration of John Quincy Adams, takes occasion to review national progress, and to philosophize on the Western movement of population. Mr. Higginson has presented here a very close and noteworthy study.

"Buss me, buss me," says a jester to his bauble, in a picture by Kenyon Cox, in *The Century*, finely drawn, though on a theme so slight and trifling that it barely gives reason for the illustration. But "buss:" it shows how the language changes that two young readers of the lines, fairly familiar with current if not classic literature, were puzzled by the word. Doubtless they knew what a kiss was, but "buss" was a complete stranger.

Among the prominent illustrations of the June number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* will be an engraving of Mrs. Siddons from Gainsborough's well known picture in the English National Gallery, and a design by George DuMaurier under the title, "Der Tod als Freund." Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards contributes to the same number an interesting article on Drawing Room Dances, with illustrations after Watteau and Hugh Thomson.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

**T**HREE New York daily papers are said to be for sale.—There are rumors in New York that Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are considering the expediency of starting a new first-class illustrated magazine.—The International Library Conference has been fixed for September 3-6, at Toronto.—"Property and Progress" is the title of a work by Mr. W. H. Mallock, in reply to Mr. Henry George, which will be published in this country by the Messrs. Putnam.—Dr. W. A. Hammond has written a novel—his second—which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will publish; it is called "Lal; a Tale of Colorado."

Mrs. Gordon-Cummings new book, "In the Himalayas," is about ready, in London.—The free reference and lending Library in the new municipal building at Leeds will contain about 150,000 volumes.—Mr. F. T. Palgrave, who prepared the volume of songs and lyrics that initiated what has become the "Golden Treasury" series of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., is preparing an edition of Keats's poems for the same series.—The monograph on the Princess Alice of England that precedes her letters was written by Dr. Sell, a Lutheran pastor at Darmstadt, who enjoyed the friendship of the Princess during the latter years of her life.

Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, whose death we recently reported, made a fortune out of his *Encyclopaedia*, although the work cost him \$350,000. He carried it on entirely himself, having assumed all risk of its publication. Many stories are told of the handsome prices he paid for articles from the pens of well-known writers, and of the many tribulations through which he passed before the work could be put finally upon the market.

The publishers of Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," are the Henry Bill Company, of Norwich, Conn., but the book is made in Boston. The printing of the second edition of the first volume, to consist, it is stated, of 100,000 copies, has begun, and the author is said to get 80 cents royalty on each copy. — The death of Chevalier Wikoff has prompted the publishers of his "Reminiscences of an Idler" (Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert) to bring out a new edition of that work. — Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, the musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, has written a volume called "Notes on the Cultivation of Choral Music, and the Oratorio Society of New York," which Messrs. Edward Schubert & Co. will publish. — S. W. Green's Son announces "Amateur Photography," by D. J. Tapley. A good new book on this subject in the present rage in that direction ought to make a hit.

Messrs. W. E. Dibble & Co., of Cincinnati, announce "A Library of American Literature," to include ten octavo volumes and be a compendium of American literature from its inception to the present day. The selections will be longer than usual in such compilations. The "Library" will be published by subscription, and edited by Mr. E. C. Stedman and Miss Ellen M. Hutchinson. — The 30th birthday of the New York branch of Messrs. George Routledge & Sons was celebrated last week. Mr. Joseph L. Blamire, the present manager of the house, came to this country with Mr. George Routledge in 1854. — The spring trade sale of books was concluded last week in New York. The best days of the trade sale have gone by, most of the largest houses refusing longer to sell by this method, yet there was an immense number of books disposed of in the late sale.

The Royal Geographical Society have decided to appoint for one year an inspector to inquire thoroughly into and report upon the state of geographical education at home and on the Continent. — A weekly newspaper is to be established in London as "the special organ in Europe of Oriental topics and interests." Its name will be *The Oriental Review*, and it will be edited by Mr. Edward St. John Fairman. — According to the last regulations, the study of German has been made obligatory for all students in the University of Tokio, Japan. Formerly German and French were optional subjects. Lectures, however, on nearly all subjects are delivered in English, both by foreign and native professors.

A "History of the Minnesota Valley," to which Rev. Dr. E. D. Neill, Ex-Governor Sibley, Mr. J. Fletcher Williams, Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, and others, are contributors, is announced as ready for delivery by the publishers, the North Star Publishing Company of Minneapolis. Dr. Neill's chapters are described as including "a condensed history of the Northwest, Minnesota's Explorers and Pioneers, and a detailed history of the Minnesota Valley, with an account of the Sioux Massacre."

"Annals of Fort Mackinac," by Dwight H. Kelton, U. S. A., is announced as published at Mackinac, Mich., by Dr. John R. Bailey. (Pp. 150. \$0.30, by mail). It is represented as containing Indian legends and vocabulary, a list of priests stationed at Mackinac since Father Magulte, and a list of French, British and Americans among officers who have been stationed there "during the past three centuries," with other matter of interest.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

HENRY IRVING'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA. Narrated in a Series of Sketches, Chronicles and Conversations. By Joseph Hatton. Pp. 475. \$1.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

A ROMAN SINGER. By F. Marion Crawford, Author of "Mr. Isaacs," etc. Pp. 378. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

AT HOME IN ITALY. By Mrs. E. D. R. Bianciardi. Pp. 300. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE PLEASURES OF HOME AND OTHER POEMS. By David Newport. Pp. 100. \$1. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THE MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN AND WOMEN, AND SOME WIVES OF GREAT MEN. By Laura C. Holloway. With Portraits and Illustrations. Pp. 647. \$3. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

ROUND THE WORLD. By Andrew Carnegie. Pp. 360. \$2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

OUT-OF-TOWN PLACES: WITH HINTS FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT. By Donald G. Mitchell. Pp. 295. \$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE LADY OR THE TIGER? AND OTHER STORIES. By Frank R. Stockton. Pp. 201. \$1. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE SON OF MONTE CRISTO. A Novel. Pp. 464. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia.

A SHORT TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Part I. 1783 to 1789, By David H. Mason. Pp. 157. \$1. Chicago; published by the author.

TITLES OF THE FIRST BOOKS FROM THE EARLIEST PRESSES ESTABLISHED IN DIFFERENT CITIES, TOWNS AND MONASTERIES IN EUROPE, BEFORE THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. Illustrated with Reproductions of Early Types and First Engravings of the Printing Press. By Rush C. Hawkins. 300 numbered copies. Pp. 145. \$10. J. W. Bouton, New York.

KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS; CONTAINING A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF EVERY SPECIES OF LIVING AND FOSSIL BIRD AT PRESENT KNOWN NORTH OF THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY. With which are Incorporated General Ornithology and Field Ornithology. Second Edition, revised to date and entirely rewritten. By Elliott Coues, M. A., M. D., Ph. D. Profusely Illustrated. Pp. 863. \$10. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

#### ART NOTES.

A Nimportant illustrated work on Greek ceramics has just been published in Berlin by M. Wasmuth. — 20,000 persons visited the salon on varnishing day. — The Belgian painter, Louis Verboeckhoven, lately died at Ghent. — Baudry's painting of the marriage feast of Cupid and Psyche, a reduction of a ceiling in the house of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's house in New York, is now on exhibition in Paris.

Ezekiel, the American sculptor, has his Roman studio in the Baths of Diocletian; it is said to be the most picturesquely artistic studio in Rome. — Messrs. L. Prang & Co. have among their forthcoming publications four landscapes by the late A. F. Bellows. — W. M. Conway, having recently discovered a number of miniature and other portraits of the Penn family in an Irish country house, is announced in English journals as about to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of studying the Penn collections in this city. — The limiting of four paintings in the Fuller sale was decided upon, it is said, by the executors, against the protest of the agents and auctioneers.

The *Magazine of Art* for June is an especially attractive number. It would be difficult to group a finer set of illustrated articles than "Fontainebleau" by R. L. Stevenson, "Sculpture at the Comédie Française" by A. Egmont Hake, "Adolf Menzel" by Helen Zimmern, and "Lyon House" by Eustace Balfour. And there are other excellent papers with pictures, such as "Some Venetian Visiting Cards" and "Elzevirs," as well as several fine full-page engravings, the best of them being "The Confession," from the painting of Theodore Poeckh, a very strong and impressive work indeed. The frontispiece—"A Study," by Edward Burne-Jones, we are unable to say as much for, but the number as a whole is a brilliant one. (Cassell & Co., New York.)

The recent sale in Boston of Walter Lansil's paintings realized \$3,500. — An art loan exhibition opened at Austin, Texas, organized by women, on the 13th inst. — The Japanese artist, Tameya Kugi, is represented in the spring display of the San Francisco Art Association by two pictures which are said to be curiosities in their way; one of them is a view of "Geary Street by Night." — "The Author's Group" is the title of a picture issued by Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, which represents Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell, Whittier, Emerson, Holmes, Motley and Agassiz in characteristic attitudes.

The annual exhibition of the New York Academy of Design (the 59th), closed on the 10th inst., with sales of 108 pictures, amounting to about \$36,500 at catalogue prices. The result was disappointing. The Academy receives nearly \$6,500 from the sales of 18,000 single and 300 season tickets, and 6,200 catalogues. Some 2,200 copies of the "Academy Notes" have been sold. Last year the sales of the Academy Exhibition amounted to over \$40,000, and the receipts from the sale of catalogues, 17,000 single and 500 season tickets were about \$7,000. In 1882, 120 pictures were sold for \$40,000, and 6,700 catalogues, 18,000 single and 500 season tickets found purchasers. The largest amount was reached in 1881, when 120 pictures brought \$42,838, and the other sales consisted of 20,000 single and 500 season tickets, and 7,500 catalogues.

Fifty-one paintings, by New York artists with but few exceptions, have been sent to San Francisco for the exhibition of the local Art Association. — Lewis Ewer, a Boston painter of fish, is making a special exhibition of his studies of works in that line. — The New York "Julius Hallgarten fund of \$5,000, the interest of which is devoted to the assistance of deserving art students has been joined to the Harper Fund for the same purpose which we referred to last week. The trustees of both funds came together made a temporary organization as a joint body and passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the trustees of the Harper and of the Hallgarten funds agree to combine the interest accruing from their respective funds for two years, the same to be applied to the sending of a deserving art student abroad, and, resolved furthermore, that the method of choosing the jury to select the holder of the scholarship shall be by artists' suffrage.

It was decided also that the first scholarship shall be competed for next December. The terms of the competition and the members of the jury are to be made public at some date before that time.

The Water Color Exhibition comes to an end next month. The admission on Sunday is so nearly free that no one need be deterred from visiting the galleries by the nominal fee. Water colors used to be in favor years ago, but they went out of fashion for a time and the present generation is only beginning to learn how beautiful they may be. The Society of Artists has brought together a very attractive collection with several examples of the best work that is being done in our day in this walk of art. At the last exhibition by the Society the attendance and patronage was better during the last week than at any other time, and it would be serviceable as well as creditable to the public if the same report could be made on this occasion.

Charles McDonald of Chicago has accepted a position in the Indianapolis art school.—George H. Boughton's new series of "Artist Strolls in Holland" will be begun in the August *Harper*. Engravings from his own drawings and from those of E. A. Abbey and J. E. Rogers will illustrate the text.—American artists in Paris have organized a society whose object it will be to hold an annual exhibition in the spring of each year.—Landseer's "Monarch of the Glen" was sold in London lately for 6,200 guineas to Mr. Henry William Eaton, member of Parliament from Coventry.

Mr. John J. Boyle, the young Philadelphia sculptor, sailed for Europe, accompanied by his bride, on Saturday last. It has been stated that Mr. Boyle goes abroad to execute an order for the Fairmount Park Art Association, but this statement is not strictly accurate. Mr. Boyle has received an important commission from the Association, the subject being a group representing an Indian mother defending her boy from the attack of an eagle. This work will be modelled here at home and will probably be cast in bronze by Messrs. Bureau Brothers, of this city. Mr. Boyle's trip across the sea is made for purposes of study and recreation, and the order above referred to will receive his first attention on his return.

It has been said that if an artist can do justice to the portrait of a lovely woman, making it as beautiful as she really is, it will still be impossible for time to make it as beautiful as her friends think she is. Mr. George C. Lambdin has a delicacy of artistic perception that discovers half-concealed, half-revealed charms, like the glow in the heart of a bursting rosebud, and he has, furthermore, a delicacy of artistic skill enabling him to suggest these withheld graces. His portraits are sometimes revelations, and intimate admirers find they did not know how much there was to admire in his subject until illumined by the light of his genius. His pure, luminous color, the refinement of his treatment and his exceptional ability in the rendition of characteristic expression, are winning a high place in the esteem of those capable of appreciating these qualities, and the demand for his work is steadily increasing. He has now four portraits under way at this time, and the standard of the commissions he receives is indicated by the circumstance that they are generally unlimited as to cost.

The art season, to use an objectionable phrase for want of a better, comes to an end about the 1st of June. The Academy of The Fine Arts closes its schools at that date as also do The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and The Philadelphia School of Design for Women. The School of Industrial Art holds commencement ceremonies this Saturday evening in the hall on the first floor of the school building, No. 1709 Chestnut Street. There will be an exhibition of work executed by the pupils of the school during the closing term, at the same place, which will remain open during next week. This excellent institution has shown such vigorous vitality and has made such satisfactory progress under the direction of Mr. L. W. Miller, that it is greatly to be hoped the enlarged accommodation which its requirements demand may be secured in new and suitable quarters before the beginning of another school year.

J. V. S.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### THE UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THAT there is a difficulty in conveying to the minds of even enlightened educators, the meaning of the words "original research," is again shown by the present state of the projected Philadelphia School of Biology. The Academy of Natural Sciences completely failed to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the movement for securing endowments for its own chairs. The University of Pennsylvania is the fortunate sponsor of this institution. But there is imminent risk that the University may repeat the error into which some of the academicians have fallen, that they will only create another school for the teaching of natural science to pupils.

It is needless to say to those who are familiar with these "schools" that such is not their object. They are manned by a corps of professors whose principal object is their own original investigations, and they furnish facilities for persons who have passed through a University course of instruction, and who wish to pursue research themselves. These persons simply seek for material, room to work, and assistance of some man who has been longer in the field than themselves. Lectures are not necessarily given, but if so, they are of the most advanced character.

From this point of view the professors in such schools should be men of tried experience and recognized merit in the scientific world, and not teachers or fresh graduates only.

E. D. COPE.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1884.

##### "THE WEAK POINTS OF METHODISM."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

PERMIT a reader who is not ecclesiastically connected with the sect under discussion, to respond to the erudite and very comprehensive article under the above head in the last AMERICAN. Most of its points are well taken and ably presented, in the lights of the present era, but the cardinal idea of Methodism—supernaturalism—is overlooked altogether.

It is hardly warranted to assert that Methodists "rely less upon educational forces" amongst the young than is done for instance among

Friends, Reformed or Presbyterians, especially, as like the last of the three, they introduce children to the care of the church and its training, in early infancy, by baptism. But the main objection, as you put it, is "the broad and crude division of mankind into 'converted' and 'unconverted,' and the assurance that the latter are impenitent and godless." This statement of fact is accurate and just. But the affirmation, which is either true or false, according to the Sacred Record, THE AMERICAN does not discuss.

The alleged "inconsistencies" it involves also, are no answer to its assumed truthfulness. From the theistic standpoint the strictures are profound and unanswerable; but from the New Testament record they are untenable. You have to get rid of the amazing supernatural facts of that Sacred Record, and of the great Wesleyan revolution, or you are involved in far greater absurdities and inconsistencies. Man's natural instincts are in harmony with his Maker, or the reverse. If out of harmony, then your postulate "that all born into Christian surroundings, and brought up amid Christian influences are Christians" (as assumed by the reformers), is a fallacy. This point, as established by Methodism, I apprehend, is what the world owes to that great sect, which I regret to admit, has greatly fallen from its high estate at the beginning.

The moral apostacy of the race lies at the very foundation of Christianity. This fact denied, makes the death of Christ an unmeaning accident. He was what He claimed to be, a Saviour,—a supernatural being—or He was a "deceiver," as the Jews affirmed He was. If some men are "lost," all are lost, unless they be "saved," as evangelical Christians believe, through faith. It is not denied, however, that faith in thousands of instances comes mainly through educational influences—or "natural forces," as you prefer to put it; but it is the nearly universal testimony of the evangelical world, as it is of Scripture, that "men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

As to your third point, "that the methods of Methodism proceed upon the false idea of the line that sunders the spiritual from the natural"—and that "there is much in man that is unseen and yet is no more spiritual than are the jerkings of his muscles in a convulsive fit" only needs a brief comment:

THE AMERICAN affirms, that the latter being 'born of the flesh, is flesh.' So are all the vital phenomena of human life, moral, intellectual and animal, born of or in the flesh, and yet there have been marvelous manifestations in all these departments, that no philosophy but that which includes a God of special Providence, can explain or make rational. Who can tell, why or wherefore, such a gifted wonder as Blind Tom the Pianist was sent into the world? Who of all the philosophers that ever lived, could tell or explain the power by which so vile and abandoned a wretch as John Bunyan, "the profane and drunken tinker," should have been transformed almost in a day, to the meek and pious Christian? Good "education" could not, in the period, work such a change.

I rather judge that Methodists, notwithstanding their declension, will regard your "weak points," as their strong points, and reply in the refrain of one of their obsolete hymns—

"This is the way I long have sought  
And mourned because I found it not."

I will close this criticism by quoting from one of your city contemporaries, a paragraph of an article explaining the wide prevalence of unbaptized in Germany, "the cradle of the Protestant Reformation." It says:

"The Germans caught the infection [sunbelief] from their idol Frederick the Great. He sneered at the supernaturalism of his people; he laughed at their conception of spirituality; he wanted only a State religion and moral vassalage to the lowest form of political utility, until Prussia, in her court morals, became only French, and in her religious life a paralytic."

Norristown, Pa., May 19.

M. A.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I HAVE read with interest your two articles on Methodism, and whilst I found in the first much that I could admire, yet the criticisms of the latter, with respect to Methodist influence, I am prepared to call into question. Allow me, however, to say at the outset that I am not connected with the Methodist Church.

Take from Methodism the weak parts that you suggest, and to my mind you will be but a modern Delilah shearing off its strength. With respect to its demands, I quote your own language: "It demands of the whole body of Christians, brought up amid Christian surroundings, that they shall come into the Church just as might so many converts from Paganism."

In what does this demand differ, may I ask, from the teachings of the New Testament? Is it a "sign of weakness" that the followers of John Wesley proclaim with unmistakable clearness the necessity of the new birth? The vital declaration rung out from their pulpits, "Ye must be born again" is but the echo of the Master's words.

In the parable of the rich young man who came to Jesus with the question: "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" this truth is clearly taught. It is possible to live a good moral life, to have Christian parentage, to be a useful member of society and a good citizen, and yet lack the "one thing needful." There is a drifting tendency—the tendency of many in our age to worship nothing. Some one has said that the present age is too knowing for worship. Many are trying to work out a righteous-

ness of their own, ignoring or forgetting God, which may be the philosophical result of Emersonian teaching.

In speaking of the methods of Methodism you deprecate the excitement, as you term it. You also liken it to a refined sort of intoxicant. This is but a repetition of the cry "these men are full of new wine," which was heard when the Pentecostal shower descended on the infant church.

Again, under this head you criticise Mr. Moody and his work—a man of whom I think it is generally conceded in the Christian world that he has been the means of the conversion of more souls than any other in the present age. Your conclusions are drawn from statements made by some of the pastors of Philadelphia churches. I am not prepared to deny this, but I must confess some surprise at the statement. This experience, however, is certainly not borne out in the London churches. The pastors there who gave him their earnest co-operation six years ago are giving him that same earnest co-operation to-day. I take it that this is proof undeniable that the London churches did not suffer a reaction from the previous missionary tour. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Spurgeon characterized the work carried on by Mr. Moody, as the work of God.

*Camden, N. J., May 19th.*

A. A. HOLT.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

**FOREIGN.**—Cairo advices state that the preparations for the Khartoum expedition for General Gordon's relief include equipments for 10,000 men, 40 steam launches, 400 shallow-draught boats and several thousand camels. It is doubtful whether the expedition will be ready to start before the end of August. The officers of the Army of Egypt are getting furloughs until the end of July. The final negotiations in regard to the Egyptian Conference have been concluded. France and Italy persistently insist on their right to discuss the general question of the administration of Egypt.—In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 20th inst., Prime Minister Ferry announced that the treaty of Tien-Tsin would have to be slightly modified in order to be acceptable to Chinese susceptibilities. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, introduced a bill providing a credit of 38,500,000 francs on account of the war in Tonquin, and a credit of 5,000,000 francs on account of the Madagascar expedition.—The Extension of Franchise Bill was considered by the House of Commons on the 20th inst. Lord Randolph Churchill, to the surprise of many, strongly disagreed with the amendment of Mr. Brodrick, Conservative, to exclude Ireland from the operations of the bill. Mr. Brodrick's amendment was rejected by a vote of 332 to 137. Several Conservatives and all the Parnellites voted for the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote and many of his Conservative followers quitted the House before the division was taken.—The Malagasy Government has made new overtures of peace to the French authorities. It offers France £1,000,000 as an indemnity on condition that France shall renounce all claims to territory in Madagascar.—A great conflagration occurred on the 19th inst. at Bei-Bazar, a city in the province of Angora, Asia Minor. Nearly the entire town was consumed. Nine hundred and fifty dwellings, five hundred and forty-four warehouses and shops, eleven mosques, fifteen schools, nine khans and one hundred and forty-six other buildings were burned. Eleven persons perished in the flames.—In his speech from the throne on the 20th inst., at the opening of the Cortes, King Alfonso announced that the commercial treaty with England would be submitted to the Cortes. He stated also that the rank of the Spanish representative at London would hereafter be that of Minister instead of Ambassador, and promised that the pay of soldiers should be increased and the system of taxation reformed. That portion of the new commercial convention with America which requires legislative sanction will be promptly presented before the Cortes for its immediate consideration.—A scandal is growing out of the disclosures being made before the select committee of the English House of Commons appointed to investigate the charges against the Transport and Commissariat Departments in the Anglo-Egyptian campaign of 1882. The exposures exhibit a condition of Affairs described as "more shameful than anything ever displayed even in American politics."—Excitement has been caused in the northern part of Germany by the success of the experiment of boring for petroleum in Pomerania. A large flowing well has been struck at Swantow, which yields 50 per cent. of pure oil.—The Italian Government is preparing a scheme for the conversion of the national debt. This movement is warmly welcomed upon the German Bourses.—The American lacrosse team played their first match game of lacrosse in England at Rock Ferry, on the 19th inst. The match was between the American and Cheshire teams, and resulted in a victory for the Americans, who defeated their adversaries by a score of 4 goals to 1.

**DOMESTIC.**—The financial trouble which promised after the first reaction last week to subside, has in the last few days again grown serious. There have been various failures of banks and banking and brokerage firms, the most important being the suspensions of the Newark (N. J.) Savings Bank, and the Penn National Bank of Pittsburg. The latter is expected to resume. The stock market is "demoralized."—On the 15th inst. the General Methodist Conference at Philadelphia elected four Bishops,—Rev. Drs. William X. Ninde, of Detroit; John M. Walden, of Cincinnati; William F. Mallalieu, of Boston, and Charles H. Fowler, of Rock River, Illinois. On the 17th inst. the Conference adopted the report of the Committee on Itinerancy, which deemed it "inexpedient to license women to preach."—A despatch from the city of Mexico says the Chamber of Deputies has authorized the President to contract a loan of thirty million dollars, covering the eight million dollars already received by the Government.—The President of Mexico has "given effect" to the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, made by the Mexican Congress, to provide for a representation at the New Orleans Exposition.—The various departments of the United States Government will make full exhibits at the New Orleans Exposition.—The fifth annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen met on the 19th inst. The League numbers four thousand men.—Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, was installed on the 19th inst.—The Na-

tional Mass Meeting of Wool Growers of the United States met on the 19th inst. in Chicago. One hundred and thirty-four delegates were present, of whom 50 were from Ohio and 38 from Pennsylvania. Twenty-one States and Territories were represented. Columbus C. Delano, of Ohio, was chosen President, and R. T. McCulley, of Missouri, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the magnitude of the wool interests of the United States, and demanding the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, or its equivalent.—The Cincinnati and Indianapolis clubs played a base ball game at Indianapolis on Sunday, the 18th inst. On the next day the members of the clubs were arrested for violation of the State law prohibiting persons following their usual avocations on Sunday.—The Louisiana Legislature on the 20th inst. elected James B. Eustis, United States Senator, to succeed Benjamin T. Jonas.—A mass meeting of citizens and business men of New York to express approval of the administration of President Arthur and urge his nomination for a second term was held in Cooper Institute, New York, on the 20th inst. Frederick S. Winton, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was chosen Chairman, and made an address. Resolutions expressing the spirit of the meeting were read by ex-Judge Horace Russell, and adopted. Addresses were made by Parke Godwin, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and ex-Secretary Bristow.

**DEATHS.**—General William H. H. Terrell, who had been Assistant Postmaster-General under President Grant, and had filled various other offices of high trust, died in Indianapolis on the 16th inst. — Judge Joshua Tracey, President of the Burlington and Northern Railroad, died in Burlington, Iowa, on the 18th inst., aged 59.—Samuel Ward, well known in social and political circles, in this country and abroad, died at Pegli, Italy, on the 19th inst., aged 75.—Commander Samuel Magaw, U. S. N. (retired), died in Washington on the 19th inst. — Mahmoud Pasha Damad, brother-in-law of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., and who was a fellow exile of Midhat Pasha, whose death was reported last week, died in Constantinople on the 21st inst.

#### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, May 22.

AFTER the report of a week ago, affairs in New York seemed to have settled down, and the general expectation turned to a period of quiet, preparatory to a possible improvement. This has, however, scarcely been the case. No more banks have failed, and no private firms of much prominence, but there has been extreme weakness in quotations, and much lack of that confidence which is essential to satisfactory business. Yesterday, both in Philadelphia and New York, there were severe declines in prices, though it will be seen below that in the comparison of this week with last the general range is well maintained and in some instances prices are higher.

In iron, it is thought that prices for good brands of pig are firmer, and that the prospect is encouraging. The stock of wheat in sight has so diminished that it is now a little under that on hand a year ago. In anthracite coal, business is dull as usual at this season; the bituminous trade is regarded as rather more cheerful. In Philadelphia, money is in sufficient supply, though cautiously lent; in New York, the rupture of confidence, both in persons and values, makes the supply irregular, and operations embarrassed.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	May 21.	May 14.	May 21.	May 14.
Penna. R. R., .	55	55½	Buff., N. Y. and P., .	6½ 6
Phila. and Reading, .	14½	16½	North Penn. R. R., .	66 65
Lehigh Nav., .	44½	43½	United Cos. N. J., .	192½ bid 193
Lehigh Valley, .	67	67½	Phila. and Erie, .	12½ 12 bid
North Pac., com., .	20½	20	New Jersey Cent., .	66 73
North Pac., pref., .	47	45	Ins. Co. of N. A., .	31½ bid 31½

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg., .	111	111½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	120
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup., .	112½	113	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	122
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg., .	120½	120½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	124
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup., .	120½	120½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	126
U. S. 3s, reg., .	99½	100	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	128

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	May 21.	May 14.	May 21.	May 14.
Central Pacific, .	42½	37½	New York Central, .	110½ 107½
Den. and Rio Grande, .	10	10	Oregon and Trans., .	13½ 10
Delaware and Hud., .	100½	99½	Oregon Navigation, .	76
Del., Lack. and W., .	105½	109	Pacific Mail, .	38
Erie, .	14½	13½	St. Paul, .	68 66½
Lake Shore, .	85	90	Texas Pacific, .	12 10 10½
Louis. and Nashville, .	30½	34½	Union Pacific, .	40 41
Michigan Central, .	68	68	Wabash, .	7½ 5¾
Missouri Pacific, .	65½	67½	Wabash, preferred, .	13 12 12½
Northwestern, com., .	101½	101½	Western Union, .	55 50 50

The statement of the banks of New York City, on the 17th inst., showed such changes as were to be expected by the events of the days preceding. All the principal items showed decrease,—the deposits were less by 12½ millions, and the loans by 6½ millions, the specie fell off 2½ millions and the legal tenders about two millions. The Philadelphia statement, issued on the 19th inst., showed but little disturbance from the New York flurries. There was an increase in the item of due from banks of \$383,965, and in due to banks of \$3,850. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$233,288, in reserve of \$803,821, in national bank notes of \$129,836, in deposits of \$571,442, and in circulation of \$21,426. The Philadelphia banks had \$3,957,000 loaned in New York.

The Reading Railroad Company, in order to insure the retention in its treas-

ury, of sufficient sums to meet accruing interest, has issued scrip, payable in four months, to pay for supplies, etc. Two per cent., to cover interest, is added to the face of the scrip. It is stated that the banks of this city accept it for discount.

There was very little movement of specie in or out of New York, last week. The imports were \$43,171, and the exports, principally silver, were \$359,543.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia), of this date, says: "The money market continues to work towards a more favorable and easier position, though this is slow accomplishment. In this city call loans are generally quoted at 5 per cent., and first-class commercial paper at 5 and 6 per cent., with other kinds difficult to sell. In New York first-class double-name paper is quoted at 5½ and 6½ per cent., and good single-name at 6 and 8 per cent. Call money in New York yesterday loaned as high as 4 per cent., and as low as 1 per cent., and closed at 1 per cent., but the ruling rate was 4 per cent."

The reports of our breadstuffs and provisions exports in the month of April show somewhat better, when compared with last year, than did those for the

month of March. Of breadstuffs the exports in April were only \$208,000 less than in April, 1883, and were \$2,349,000 greater than in April, 1882. Of provisions, the exports were respectively \$2,512,000 and \$1,097,000 less than in April, 1883 and 1882. So that the net results of both breadstuffs and provisions is that the exports in April of this year are \$2,720,000 less than in April, 1883, and \$1,460,000 greater than in April, 1882.

The total value of exports of beef and pork products of the United States during the six months which ended April 30th, was \$43,319,164, against \$55,293,109 during the corresponding period of 1883. The total value of the exports of our dairy products during the twelve months which ended on the 30th of April was \$15,571,376, against \$12,625,125 during the preceding twelve months.

IT IS WELL TO GET CLEAR OF A BAD COUGH OR COLD THE FIRST WEEK, BUT it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

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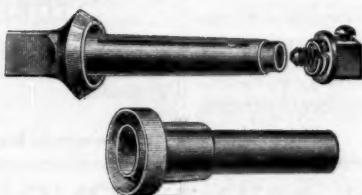
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